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Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the paragraph [0053] beginning at page 10 with the following rewritten paragraph:

[0053] FIG. 4 shows an exemplary OFDMA system 400 that supports a number of users. System 400 includes a number of base stations 410, each having a coverage area 402, that provide communication for a number of terminals 420. A base station is a fixed station used for communicating with the terminals and may also be referred to as a base transceiver subsystem (BTS), an access point, a Node B, or some other terminology. Terminals 420 are typically dispersed throughout the system, and each terminal may be fixed or mobile. A terminal may also be referred to as a mobile station, a user equipment (UE), a wireless communication device, or some other terminology. Each terminal may communicate with one or more base stations on the forward link and/or one or more base stations on the reverse link at any given moment. This depends on whether or not the terminal is active, whether or not soft handoff is supported, and whether or not the terminal is in soft handoff. The forward link (i.e., downlink) refers to the communication link from the base station to the terminal, and the reverse link (i.e., uplink) refers to the communication link from the terminal to the base station. For simplicity, only transmissions on the reverse link are shown in FIG. 4.

Please replace the paragraph [0075] beginning at page 15 with the following rewritten paragraph:

[0075] Demultiplexer 712 receives the stream of received chips from receiver unit 554 and demultiplexes these chips in a manner complementary to the multiplexing performed by terminal 420x. The demultiplexing is performed with a TDM control provided by controller 590, as shown in FIG. [[6B]] 5B. Demultiplexer 712 provides received data chips to OFDM demodulator 570 and received pilot chips to rake receiver 720.

Please replace the paragraph [0076] beginning at page 16 with the following rewritten paragraph:

[0076] The received signal at base station 410x may include a number of instances (or multipath components) of the modulated signal transmitted by terminal 420x. Each multipath component is associated with a particular complex channel gain and a particular time of arrival at base station 410x. The channel gain and arrival time for each multipath component are determined by the propagation path for that multipath component. A searcher (not shown in FIG. 7A) searches for strong multipath components in the received signal and provides the timing of each found multipath component that is of sufficient strength. The searcher correlates the received chips with the PN code $PN_x(n)$ at various time offsets to search for strong multipath components, similar to the search processing performed in a CDMA system. A technique for searching for a non-continuous (i.e., gated) pilot is described in commonly assigned U.S. Patent ~~Application Serial~~ No. ~~09/846,963~~ 6,813,478 entitled "Method and Apparatus for Searching a Gated Pilot," and ~~filed May 1, 2001~~ issued November 2, 2004.

Please replace the paragraph [0082] beginning at page 18 with the following rewritten paragraph:

[0082] A DSP 562b receives and processes the channel gain estimates from rake receiver 720 to provide channel response estimates for terminal 420x. DSP 562b includes an interpolator ~~762~~ 761, an FFT unit ~~764~~ 763, and a filter ~~766~~ 765. Interpolator ~~762~~ 761 and FFT unit ~~764~~ 763 operate in the manner described above for interpolator 752 and FFT unit 754, respectively, in FIG. 7A. Filter ~~766~~ 765 filters the channel response estimates and provides a filtered channel response estimate for each subband used for data transmission. Demodulator 580 uses the filtered channel response estimate to coherently demodulate the received data symbols.

Please replace the paragraph [0091] beginning at page 20 with the following rewritten paragraph:

[0091] Pilot interference cancellation may be performed on the sequence of received chips to obtain a sequence of received data chips (step 878). Step 878 is optional ~~and indicated as such by the dashed box~~. The pilot interference cancellation may be performed by (1) estimating the interference due to the wideband pilot (with the channel gain estimates for multiple propagation paths) and (2) canceling the estimated interference from the sequence of received chips to obtain the sequence of received data chips. Pilot interference due to multiple transmitting entities may be estimated and canceled in similar manner. The sequence of received data chips (if pilot interference cancellation is performed) or the sequence of received chips (if pilot interference cancellation is not performed) is processed in accordance with a multi-carrier demodulation scheme and with the channel response estimates to obtain recovered data symbols (step 880).